

ASSONOV, A.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; LAKEDEMONSKIY, A.V.; PROSYANIK, G.V.

Shell molding of gears. Avt.prom. no.1:28-30 Ja '59.
(MIRA 12:1)

1. Moskovskiy avtozavod imeni Likhacheva.
(Shell molding (Founding))

AUTHOR: Assonov, A.D., Candidate of Technical Sciences SOV/129-59-5-11/17
TITLE: New Process of Heat Treatment of Forgings (Novyy protsess termicheskoy obrabotki pokovok)
PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Termicheskaya Obrabotka Metallov, 1959, Nr 5, p 51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Forgings cooled down slowly from the heating temperature will contain a mechanical mixture of lamellae of ferrites and carbides and also perlitic islands. The speed of formation of perlitic islands determines the quantity of pearlitic inclusions and their dimensions. In the case of slow cooling this speed increases only slightly and, due to diffusion of carbon atoms, the size of the pearlitic section increases. Forging is stopped at temperatures above the A_{c3} point and, therefore, the forgings can be placed at a lower temperature into the chamber for slow cooling. The cooling is usually carried out according to the schedule for "softening" or high temperature annealing. In the case of softening annealing, a structure with granular perlite is obtained which is unfavourable for heat treatment of case hardened low carbon steels. However, for steels with carbon contents above 0.5% C such a structure is permissible.

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New Process of Heat Treatment of Forgings

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In the first case it is necessary to place forgings into a container for slow cooling at a temperature above the A_{c3} point and in the case of slow cooling, coarser pearlitic formations will be obtained, i.e. a structure which is favourable from the point of view of machining. During subsequent carburization and case hardening, the austenitic grain size can become the same as it was during delivery. For obtaining minimum deformations during hardening it is necessary to use a fine grain steel with an austenitic grain size of 8-7 "balls". Cooling of the forgings in the container should not be too slow since this may cause a great deal of coagulation of carbides which reduces the hardenability of the steel. The cooling time is selected as a function of the grade of the steel and the mass of the metal charged into the container. Slow cooling can be applied to forgings made of any constructional steel. If the steel has a short incubation period of the pearlitic transformation, isothermal treatment can be applied. Such isothermal holding at certain temperatures during cooling from the forging temperature can be applied to the steels 18KhGT,

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New Process of Heat Treatment of Forgings SOV/129-59-5-11/17

30 KhGT, 20KhGTR. The steels 12Kh2N4A and 18KhNVA should be cooled slowly. Isothermal treatment (holding) is favourable since it permits utilising automated equipment in which the forgings are maintained at a given temperature. The here described technological process permits using a continuous flow of forgings in the forging section and eliminates the necessity for transportation into the heat treatment shop. In addition, verification of the hardness can be dispensed with due to the fact that uniform cooling of the entire mass of the metal is ensured. In the case of slow cooling of the forgings, as soon as they are full, the containers should be moved from the forging shop into the cooling drums of the cleaning section; the forgings should be discharged only after having cooled down to a temperature below the A_{c1} point. The heat content of the forging

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heating can also be utilised for improving forgings made of carbon and alloy steels.
(Note: This is a complete translation with the exception of the first 4 paragraphs.)

ASSOCIATION: ZIL

Card 4/4

BELOV, N.Ya.; ASSONOV, A.D.; CHIZHIK, A.I.; ZAMOTAYEV, S.P.; BUTOMO, D.G.;
 SERGEYEV, L.N.; rukovoditel' issledovatel'skoy gruppy; MASUROVA, A.I.;
 SHUBIN, G.N.; NOVIK, A.A.; PODSHIVALOV, R.N.; ALEKSO, A.I.; KUZ'MINA,
 L.I.; KORF, D.M.; KOZACHENKO, N.S.

Articles and suggestions of supervisors of central industrial
 laboratories. Zav. lab. 25 no.1:5-22 '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Nachal'nik TSentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii Kirovskogo mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda (for Belov). 2. Glavnyy metallurg Avtozavoda imeni Idkhacheva (for Assonov). 3. Nachal'nik TSentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii Leningradskogo metallicheskogo zavoda imeni Stalina (for Chizhik). 4. Nachal'nik TSentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii Uralskogo zavoda, g. Sverdlovsk (for Zamotayev).
 5. Nachal'nik TSentral'noy laboratorii zavoda "Krasnyy Vyborzhets" (for Butomo). 6. Laboratoriya zavoda "Krasnyy Vyborzhets" (for Sergeyev).
 7. Nachal'nik khimicheskoy laboratorii metallurgicheskogo zavoda imeni Petrovskogo (for Masurova). 8. Nachal'nik TSentral'noy laboratorii Verkh-Iset'skogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Shubin). 9. Zamestitel' nachal'nika TSentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii zavoda imeni Malysheva, g. Khar'kov (for Novik). 10. Zamestitel' nachal'nika TSentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii Sverdlovskogo turbomotornogo zavoda (for Podshivalov).
 11. Nachal'nik eksperimental'nogo otdela Spetsial'nogo konstruktorskogo byuro Sverdlovskogo turbomotornogo zavoda (for Alekso).
 12. Nachal'nik TSentral'noy laboratorii Okhtinskogo khimicheskogo kombinata (for Kuz'mina). 13. Nachal'nik TSentral'noy laboratorii zavoda "Krasnyy khimik" (for Korf). 14. Nachal'nik TSentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii Kiyevskogo mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda "Dol'shevik" (for Kozachenko).
- (Chemical engineering laboratories)(Testing laboratories)

25(0)
AUTHOR:

Assonov, A. D., Chief Metallurgist of the Automobile Factory
imeni Likhachev

SOV/32-25-1-3/51

TITLE:

Articles and Suggestions of the Directors of the Central
Factory Laboratories in Connection With the Theses Laid Down
by Party Member N. S. Khrushchev at the XXI Congress of the
CPSU "Control Figures of the Development of National Economy
of the USSR in the Years 1959-1965" (Stat'i i predlozheniya
rukovoditeley Tsentral'nykh zavodskikh laboratoriy v svyazi s
tezisami doklada tovarishcha N. S. Khrushcheva na XXI s"yezde
KPSS "Kontrol'nyye tsifry razvitiya narodnogo khozyaystva
SSSR na 1959-1965 gg.")

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 1, pp 7-8 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

It is pointed out that the achievements of science and
technique in recent years have to be made use of in the
automation of working processes and of shifting of objects
from one working operation to another. The factory laboratory
workers are called on to contribute towards the solution of
these tasks. Also the quality of metals and that of finished
products is to be improved. A selection of steel types with
respect to hardening allows an exchange of nickel steels by

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SOV/32-25-1-3/51
Articles and Suggestions of the Directors of the Central Factory Laboratories
in Connection With the Theses Laid Down by Party Member N. S. Khrushchev at
the XXI Congress of the CPSU "Control Figures of the Development of National
Economy of the USSR in the Years 1959-1965"

steels with special additions. These last mentioned steels are easy to work on and have a short incubation period of the perlite transformation. They allow an increased cutting speed and an isothermal hardening of complicated parts. A high frequency heating on hardening instead of on cementing is to be introduced, as an alloying of the steel can thus be avoided and operating time can be cut from a few hours to a few seconds. By heating the air blasted into the pit furnaces, an acceleration of the melting process and an increase of the metal temperature as well as a decrease of the coke consumption would be made possible. The melting in vacuum, as well as the casting in vacuum would serve to increase the metal strength and would permit to cast the parts instead of punching them.

ASSOCIATION: Avtozavod im. Likhacheva (Automobile Factory imeni Likhachev)

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ASSONOV, A.D., kand.tekhn.nauk

Autumn conference of the French Metallurgical Society held on
October 17-21, 1960. Metalloved. 1 term. obr. met. no.5:63-64
My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Metallurgy--Congresses)

ASSONOV, A.D.

In the laboratories of the Moscow Automobile Factory.
Zav.lab. 26 no.7:895-897 '60. (MIRA 13:?)

1. Glavnyy metallurg zavoda imeni Likhacheva.
(Moscow--Metallurgical laboratories)

PHASE I BOOK EXPIRATION SOV/5511

Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo mashinostroitel'noy promyshlennosti.
Kiyevskoye oblastnoye pravleniye.

Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka (Physikal Metallurgy and Heat
Treatment of Metals) Moscow, Kishinev, 1961. 350 p. Lavruta allp
inserted. 5,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskyy komitet
Sovetskaya Minist'ra. Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo
mashinostroitel'noy promyshlennosti. Kiyevskoye oblastnoye
pravleniye.

Editorial Board: M. P. Braun, Doctor of Technical Sciences, I. Ya.
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of Technical Sciences, Ed.: M. S. Chernovol, Candidate of Tech-
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Gornostaypol'skaya; Chief Ed., Kachigiz (Southern Dept.): V. K.
Serdnyuk, Engineer.

Card 1/10

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific
workers and technical personnel of research institutes, plants,
and schools of higher technical education.

COVERAGE: The collection contains papers presented at a convention
held in Kiyev on problems of physical metallurgy and methods of
the heat treatment of metals applied in the machine industry.
Phase transformations in metals and alloys are discussed, and
results of investigations conducted to ascertain the effect of
heat treatment on the quality of castings are analyzed. The pos-
sibility of obtaining metals with special mechanical properties
is discussed, as are problems of steel mechanical properties
in different papers dealing with mechanical properties. The col-
lection includes papers dealing with kinetics of transformation,
heat treatment, and properties of cast irons. No personalities
are mentioned. Articles are accompanied by references, mostly
Soviet.

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Autumn conference of the French Metallurgical Society on:
October 17-21, 1960. Metalloved. 1 term. obr. met. no.6:63-
64, 3 of cover. Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Metallurgy—Congresses)

ASSONOV, A.D.

Vacuum heating. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.8:85-87 '61.

(Vacuum technology) (Furnaces, Heating) (MIRA 14:8)

ASSONOV, A.D., kand.tekhn.nauk

New steel brands for making pinions and processes for their heat
treatment. Vest.mash. 41 no.8:45-49 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Steel--Heat treatment)

VASILEVSKIY, P.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; DEMAKOV, A.Ye.; PLEKHANOV, P.N.;
ASSONOV, A.D.; VLASOV, V.I.; KANEVSKAYA, T.B.; SHLENTSOV, K.G.;
RYZHIKOV, A.A.; RUBTSOV, N.N., zasl. deyatl' nauki i tekhniki
RSFSR, doktor tekhn. nauk prof., red.; MARTENS, S.L., red. izd-
va; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on founding; shaped steel casting] Spravochnik lit'e-
shchika; fasonnoe stal'noe lit'e. [By] P.F.Vasilevskii i dr.
Pod obshchei red. N.N.Rubtsova. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 611 p.
(MIRA 15:6)

(Founding--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

SAMOKHOTSKIY, A.I.; ASSONOV, A.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; FRID, L.I.,
inzh., red.; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Technology of the heat treatment of metals] Tekhnologiya
termicheskoi obrabotki metallov. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962.
427 p. (MIRA 16:2)

(Metals--Heat treatment)

BELYAYEV, N.V.; ASSONOV, A.D., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
KANTIN, Ya.A., inzh., red.; STEPANCHENKO, N.S., red.izd-
va; GORDEYEVA, L.P., tekhn. red.

[Induction heating practices in forging] Praktika induktsion-
nogo nagreva v kuznechnom proizvodstve. Moskva, Mashgiz,
1963. 149 p. (MIRA 17:1)

ASSONOV, A.D.

New developments in heat treating procedures at the Moscow
Automobile Plant. Metalloved. 1 term. obr. met. no.6:2-4
Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Moscow--Steel, Automobile--Heat treatment)
(Case hardening)

YURGENSEN, A.A.; ZELENSKAYA, G.I.; ASSONOV, A.D., doktor tekhn.
nauk, retsenzent

[Metals for high-speed diesel engines and their heat treatment; a manual] Metally bystrokhodnykh dizelei i ikh termeskaya obrabotka; spravochnoe posobie. Moskva, izo-vo "Mashinostroenie," 1964. 266 p. (MIRA 17:7)

ASSONOV, A.D., doktor tekhn. nauk; SIDORIN, I.I., doktor tekhn.
nauk, prof., retsenzent; KOZLOVSKIY, I.S., kand. tekhn.
nauk, dots., red.

[Modern methods of heat treatment] Sovremennye metody termicheskoi obrabotki. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mashinostroenie,"
1964. 188 p.
(MIRA 17:7)

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78173

SOV/129-60-3-12/16

AUTHOR: Assonov, A. D. (Candidate of Technical Sciences)

TITLE: Automation and Mechanization. Automation of Control Heat Treatment of Processes

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1960, Nr 3, pp 52-58 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an article by the Candidate of Technical Sciences associated with Moscow Automobile Plant imeni I. A. Likhachev (ZIL) (formerly Moscow Automobile Plant imeni I. V. Stalin (ZIS)). It is devoted to Soviet possibilities regarding problems of organizing the complex automated and mechanized sections at various manufacturing plants. One of the first of these problems is the automation of die forging, heating, and heat treatment operations. The proposed sequence of operations is as follows: The workpieces are cut from the bar and are moved to the electric heater. After heating by high-frequency current, the workpieces are automatically transferred to die forging, are trimmed, and then transferred

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Automation and Mechanization. Automation
of Control Heat Treatment of Processes

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into cooling chamber. After cooling, they are transferred into the chamber of retarded cooling for hardening and tempering. Heating and die forging should be conducted in the protective atmosphere of argon. The author states that it is imperative to create in the next few years standard equipment for heat treatment of die forgings with utilization of the residual heat after flash removal. The next problem is the production of automated section for heat treatment of gears. The gears for gear boxes and main drives of automobiles and the gear boxes for tractors and various machine tools are as a rule made from the case-hardening types of steel. Therefore, there is a division (in accordance with existing technology) between the mechanical and heat treatment processes. The latter last for hours and are accompanied by the emission of large quantities of heat and gas. This retards the creation of complex continuous production lines, including the installations for mechanical and heat treatment. The author states that the development of gas case-hardening and

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Automation and Mechanization of Control Heat Treatment of Precision

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generation of gear teeth is by heating by high-frequency current with subsequent finishing, producing the high-precision teeth profile, after the work is solved the problem (on the basis of complex technology) of designing a fully automated section of gear production. The sequence of operations should be as follows: The workpiece comes to an automatic lathe, is roughed, and transferred to the machine tool for generation of teeth with heating by high-frequency current. Then the gear is transferred to the profiling machine (for final shaping of the teeth) and machining of central hole. The gear is transferred to the automatic machine for gas case-hardening with heating by high-frequency current and austempering; then it is transferred to washing and grinding. The time required for manufacturing the gear by this method is reduced to 2 hr. Combination of such a section with the die forging section gives the solution for complex automation of gear production. The realization of such an idea is fully possible because a mechanized section of forging is being developed at Moscow Automobile Plant (Moskoverskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod).

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Automation and Mechanization of Control Heat Treatment of Processes

1977
SC17770-60-3-19/16

A container installation for heat treatment of forgings, with utilization of forming heat, is also being developed there. Installation for gas case-hardening (single and double line types) and for steam generation are also being created. The complex technology with automation is also possible in manufacturing of springs. The spring sheets are heated by high-frequency current and are bent in the hardening drums, with subsequent austempering and automatic assembling. All of the above became possible with application of high-frequency heating, which reduced the duration of heat treatment to minutes and seconds. Questions of automation are inevitably connected with questions of controls. Automatic devices for control of heating and cooling as well as for control of gas composition were developed. The Scientific Research Institute of Transportation of Automobile Industry (NIITAVTOPEK) developed a device for control of the degree of metal saturation by carbon. The author gives a brief review of similar U.S.

and 4/5

Automobile Plant, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.
of Control: Test Department of Plant

Director of the Plant, Mr. V. I. Kuznetsov, in the
the Ford Motor Co., Ltd., in the U.S.S.R.
control and the production of the car. A series of
years has been at Moscow Automobile Plant, Leningrad.
Leningrad. Production of the car is 40 per cent
in 1954, and cost of production is 40% lower
than in the U.S.S.R. The above also notes the
process of the car production in the ZIL
Plant. He states that the following problems will
have to be solved: (a) simplification of design;
(b) shortening duration of production; (c) increase
with complex operations; (d) reduction of time
consumption operations; (e) reduction of assembly opera-
tions; (f) development of complex machinery; (g)
(f) development of automated control production lines.
There are 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Automobile Plant, Leningrad, U.S.S.R. (ZIL)

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S/129/60/000/012/010/013
E193/E283

AUTHOR: Assonov, A. D., Candidate of Technical Sciences
TITLE: Promising Directions (of the Development) in the
Technology of Heat Treatment
PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov,
1960, No. 12, pp. 44-49

TEXT: Although the current heat-treatment technology at various Soviet machine building plants compares favourably, in many respects, with that in use abroad, the Soviet industry lags behind in the application of mechanized and automated processes. The present author discusses the means of remedying this state of affairs and suggests that any future improvements should aim at:
1 - utilization of the heat content of forgings in subsequent heat-treatment operations; 2 - application of H.F. induction heating in heat-treatment processes; 3 - application of isothermal treatment (austempering) for volume-and surface-hardening; 4 - incorporation of heat-treating equipment in the mechanized lines; 5 - development of automatic lines which would incorporate casting, forging, and mechanical and heat-treatment operations. In many

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E193/E283

Promising Directions (of the Development) in the Technology of Heat Treatment

cases, the modification of the existing processes may entail the application of different materials and different equipment. Thus, for instance, the nickel-chromium steels may have to be replaced by nickel-free steels with alloying additions such as titanium, boron, zirconium, chromium, etc. Steels 18XCT (18KhGT), 30XCT (30KhGT), 40XCT (40KhGT), 18XCT (18KhGTs), 40P (40R), 20XCTP (20KhGTs) and 40XCTP (40KhGTs), widely employed in the Soviet automobile and tractor industries, are typical examples of such materials. Special instrumentation would be required for the automatic lines which would have to include equipment such as automatic controller of the composition of carburizing gases or protective atmospheres, automatic gas mixers of the "Renereks" type, hermetically sealed salt baths, radiation furnaces, ceramic fans operating in the heating zones of the furnaces, and automatic materials-handling equipment. Gas-heated furnaces should also be automated, with the aid of instruments such as "Milliskop" (an optical pyrometer which automatically controls the heating operation and governs the action of

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E193/E283

Fromising Directions (of the Development) in the Technology of Heat Treatment

the materials-handling mechanism). Based on the experience acquired at the Car Factory imeni I. A. Likhachev, the following modified schedule for forging steel components, is recommended: pre-heating to a temperature no higher than 1200°C; completing the forging operation at a temperature 100-150°C above Ac₃; cooling the forging to Ac₃ + 50°C; quenching in oil. Large economies can be attained in the manufacture of small case-hardened components by using low-hardenability steel and replacing case-hardening with surface-hardening. More use should be made of austempering, which permits closer dimensional control, and of other metal fabricating techniques such as shell-mould casting and investment casting. The author's recommendations are supported by tabulated data on comparative costs (production costs and capital outlay) of various heat-treatment processes. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 4 references; 3 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod
(Moscow Car Factory)

Card 3/3

1110

S/129/61/000/007/013/016
E073/E535

AUTHOR: Assonov, A.D., Candidate of Technical Sciences
TITLE: Normalization Annealing by Electric Current Pulses
JOURNAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov
1961 No. 7 p. 58

The over-heated metal is characterized by a coarse grain structure. In practice, attempts are made to achieve a coarse grain structure by heating above the A_{c2} point and then cooling. For this purpose the process of normalization is used. The normalized steel has a pearlite structure into which the Widmanstätten structure, which is characteristic for over-heated steel, sometimes transforms. The process of diffusion takes a long time (hours) and depends on the thickness of the castings. The journal "Schweissen und Schneiden" No. 9, 1957 contained an article "Normalization of over-heated carbon constructional steels with impulse currents" describing a method of regenerating the over-heated structure of carbon steels by means of 500 pps current. Steel with 0.1 to 0.4% C was investigated. The specimens were heated to 1300°C for 30 min in a salt bath.

Normalization Annealing by

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bath for the purpose of improving the over-heated structure. Experiments have shown that a pearlite ferrite structure can be obtained by heating the over-heated specimen with impulse currents for a few minutes. The heating is effected to a temperature slightly above A_{c3} without any holding time, since the latter would lead to a growth of the austenitic grains. In the intervals between the individual impulses, the specimen is cooled to 500-200°C. After each impulse of heating and cooling the structure becomes finer. The process can be stopped after any number of impulses. The finest structure is obtained after multiple heating and cooling if the temperature does not exceed $A_{c3} + 50^\circ\text{C}$. Experimental verification of this process on steel 30KhGS (30KhGS) has shown that the over-heated structure recovers immediately after a single heating to 950°C for 1 min by means of an induced current of 8000 c.p.s. This phenomenon can be explained by the fact that in the over-heated state (Widmanstätten structure), the solid solution is more uniformly alloyed with carbon and other elements which, due to the larger number of germinations, will result in obtaining a pearlite.

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Normalization Annealing by ...

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E073/E535

ferrite structure after the cooling which follows the impulse heating. According to data given in the literature, this method can be applied for improving the structure of weld seams.

[Abstractor's Note: This is a complete translation.]

ABSTRACTION Moskovskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod (Moscow Automobile Works)

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1.1710

28903

S/129/61/000/010/012/012
E071/E135

AUTHOR: Assonov, A.D., Candidate of Technical Sciences
TITLE: Intensification of heat treatment processes
PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov,
no.10, 1961, 56-59

TEXT: The author considered that the Ac_3 point loses its importance as a characteristic indicator in the technology of heat treatment. Above the Ac_3 point up to the beginning of the melting phase transformations in a solid solution do not take place and therefore the problem of heating should be dealt with only on the basis of controlling diffusion processes inside the volume of the austenitic grains. An investigation of the mechanical properties of chromium nickel molybdenum (0.13% C, 1.2 Cr, 4.2 Ni and 0.4 Mo) and 12% 2% 4A (12Kh2N4A) steels hardened from various temperatures showed that an increase in the hardening temperature considerably above the Ac_3 point of chromiumnickel steel does not lower its mechanical properties and thus the grain size cannot be used as a criterion of the strength of the steel. This is explained on the basis of the dislocation theory. An increase in the density of
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28903

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dislocations with increasing hardening temperature is related to a more complete homogenation of the solid solution and work hardening during the $\alpha \rightarrow \gamma$ transformation; therefore a decrease in the density of dislocations after a certain degree of heating is related to the recrystallisation of austenite. The critical point corresponding to the maximum concentration of dislocations on the grain boundaries for the majority of steels is above 1200 °C, and for steels containing elements forming heat resistant carbides and possessing high affinity to sulphur this point is about 1300 °C. The author called temperatures from which after hardening there is no decrease in the strength of steel "extreme temperatures". The lower boundary of the "extreme zone" corresponds to obtaining a grain size not exceeding 5. The plastic properties of steel hardened from the temperatures of the "extreme zone" can be controlled by annealing conditions. It was established on the basis of X-ray and electron microscope studies of steel specimens heated to high temperatures that the stability of statistical indices of the strength for steels hardened from the "extreme zone" temperatures is due to the homogenation of the solid solution, an

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increase in the density of dislocations on the grain boundaries of austenite, a decrease in the size of mozaic blocks and the formation of an optimal fine structure due to work hardening in the $\alpha \rightarrow \gamma$ transformation during heating. The high temperature heating can be utilized for speeding up cementation during heating with high frequency currents, for the hardening of parts directly after stamping, for soldering with copper, for isothermal hardening of carbon steel tools, and for annealing of malleable iron.

There are 4 figures and 10 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod imeni I.A. Likhacheva
(Moscow Automobile Works imeni I.A. Likhachev)

Card 3/3

S/902/62/000/000/007/015
E193/E383

AUTHOR: Assonov, A.D.
TITLE: Combined forging with heat-treatment
SOURCE: Novyye protsessy obrabotki metallov davleniyem;
doklady Soveshch. po novym prots. obrab. met.
davleniyem v mashinostr., 1960. Ed. by
V. D. Golovlev. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962.
81 - 84

TEXT: The present paper is concerned with the practice of hardening forged steel parts by quenching them immediately after completing the forging operation. This practice, in wide use in the USA and west Germany, is now beginning to be adopted in the Soviet Union. Since preheating steel to relatively high forging temperatures can lead to excessive growth of the austenite grains which, in turn, can impair the mechanical properties of the steel, the possibility of successfully applying the technique under consideration depends on how the strength and plasticity of a given steel are affected by preheating it to temperatures considerably higher than its hardening temperature - hence the present Card 1/3

Combined forging with

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investigation, conducted on steels 45, 40P, (40R), 18X Γ T (18KhGT), 18X Γ U (18KhGTs), 30X Γ T (30KhGT), 30X Γ U (30KhGTs) and 12X2H4A (12Kh2N4A). The experimental specimens were quenched from 950 - 1300 °C and tempered at 200 - 650 °C, after which the UTS, yield point, elongation, reduction in area and impact strength were determined. Analysis of the results led to the following conclusions. 1) There is a temperature range to which all the steels studied can be preheated without losing their mechanical properties. The upper limit of this range (approximately 1250 °C) should be 100 °C below the temperature at which sulfur readily diffuses to the grain boundaries; the lower limit is the temperature at which the most stable carbides in a given steel go into solid solution (on heating). 2) A steel the least sensitive to overheating (and therefore the most suitable for combined forging and heat-treatment) should contain alloying additions (Ti, Mo, Ce, Zr, B) that promote degassing and deoxidation, form dispersed carbides stable at high temperatures and slow down the diffusion of sulfur. 3) The beneficial effect that preheating of steel to high temperatures has on its mechanical properties is associated with homogenization of the solid

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solution, strengthening of the mosaic-block grain boundaries and a decrease in the block dimensions. 4) The mechanical properties of steel are further improved by the grain-refining effect of the forging operation. This is demonstrated by data reproduced in Table 2 giving (in this order) the values of UTS (kg/mm^2), yield point (kg/mm^2), elongation (%), reduction in area (%) and impact strength (kgm/mm^2). There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

Table 2:

Type of Steel	$\sigma_B, \text{kg/mm}^2$	$\sigma_T, \text{kg/mm}^2$	$\delta, \%$	$\psi, \%$	$a_k, \text{kgm/mm}^2$
40XH (40KhN)	82	62	17	56	15
40X (40Kh)	86	62	16	84	10
45	77	61	19	60	10

Card 3/3

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ACCESSION NR AM5004508

BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/

Assonov, A. D. (Doctor of Technical Sciences)

Modern methods of heat treatment (Sovremennyye metody termicheskoy obrabotki),
Moscow, Izd-vo "Mashinostroyeniye", 1968, 186 p. illus., biblio. Errata slip
inserted. 5,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: heat treatment, quality control, iron, steel

REMARKS ON COVERAGE: The book covers the state-of-the-art of heat treatment of
ferrous metals and alloys.

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SUBMITTED: 30Apr64

SUB CODE: MN

NO REF SOV: 016

OTHER: 003

Cord 2/2 *22*

ANNONOV, A.D.

Metals for high speed diesels and their thermal treatment. Review
of the book by A.A.Yurgenson and G.I.Zelenskaya. Metalloved. 1
term.ctr.met. no.1:59 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

ASSONOV, A.D.

Developing a technology of heat treatment. Metalloved. i term.
ohr. mat. no.8:31-34 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Moskovskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod.

L 15213-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(g)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) JD

ACC NR: AP6002912

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/024/0074/0074

INVENTOR: Shepelyakovskiy, K. N.; Stroganov, K. V.; Shklyarov, I. N.; Orlov, I. V.; Nikonov, V. F.; Assonov, A. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Steel for surface-hardened parts. Class 40, No. 177083

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 24, 1965, 74

TOPIC TAGS: steel, surface hardened steel, manganese containing steel, silicon containing steel, chromium containing steel, shallow hardenable steel

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a steel for surface-hardened parts containing 0.4—1.2% carbon and alloyed with manganese, silicon, and chromium. To obtain steel with a specified hardenability, one of three alloying elements is added in a specified amount and the content of the other two is limited. For example, in steel containing 0.3—1.4% manganese, the chromium and silicon contents are limited to 0.15% and 0.17%, respectively. Steel with 0.3—1.4% silicon should contain 0.15% chromium and 0.20% manganese, and steel with 0.3—1.8% chromium should contain 0.20% manganese and 0.17—0.27% silicon.

[AZ]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 29Dec60/ ATD PRESS: 4190

Card 1/1

PROSKURIN, Petr Vasil'yevich; ASSONOV, Georgiy Fedorovich [Assonov, H.];
MAL'TSEV, L.G. [Mal'tsev, L.H.], glavnyy red.

[Economic condition of workers in the U.S.A.] Ekonomichne
stanovyshche trudiashchyykh v SShA. Kyiv, 1960. 39 p. (Tova-
rystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' Ukrain's'koi
RSR. Ser.1, no.3). (MIRA 13:3)

(United States--Labor and laboring classes)
(United States--Cost and standard of living)

ASCONOV, P.

ASCONOV, P.

Scrap Metal Industry

Fulfill the plan for the collection and delivery of scrap metal. Zhil.-kom.khoz.
2, No. 5, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952, Uncl.

TRAPEZNIKOV, A.A.; ASSONOVA, T.V.

Stress-strain, high elasticity and viscosity properties of
rubber solutions. Koll.zhur. 21 no.4:485-491 J1-Ag '59.

(MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Laboratoriya oblekolloidov
i monosloyev, Moskva.
(Rubber--Testing)

ASSOCIATION, A. A.

PROCESSING AND PREPARATION INDEX

NEW EXPLOSIVES. V. A. ASKANIY. Udal 1936, No. 10, 44-52.--An enumeration of explosives used in Russia is given and their action described. A. A. Borzhing

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

EX-1

2A RECEIVED 1/1/61 PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX Ammonium nitrate as an explosive for open mining V. A. Asmonov and B. D. Rossi. <i>Gornyi Zhur.</i> 1939, No. 1, 38-41.—From a comparison of the vols. of gases evolved per kg. of the explosive, heats of explosion, velocity of detonation and performance, it is concluded that NH_4NO_3 is inferior to other explosives only in its heat of explosion. The permissible moisture content of NH_4NO_3 is 0.5-0.15%, depending on the size of the charge. Methods for detonation, charging, drying and grinding are discussed. As a standard of performance it is proposed to take the expansion in a Trauzl block; for ammonite No. 2 it is 280 cc.; for dynamon K, 300 cc.; and for NH_4NO_3, 225 cc. The replacement of ammonite No. 2 and dynamon K by NH_4NO_3 effects savings of 55.3% and 30.5%, resp. Reply. G. A. Abinder and K. Andreev. <i>Ibid.</i> 42-3.—Explosion of NH_4NO_3 without combustible matter causes a 35% loss of the work which could have been obtained in the presence of a combustible substance. If the relative content of energy in the most important explosives is taken then the following relations are obtained: gelatin dynamite 85, nitroglycerol 103, trotil 07.5, ammonal T 97.4, NH_4NO_3 + 10% naphthalene 58 and NH_4NO_3 28.4. The claims of economy are incorrect. Ammonium nitrate as an independent explosive substance in open mining work. A. G. Horst. <i>Ibid.</i> 43-5.—NH_4NO_3 does not possess the required explosive properties; its use is not justified. Through Kaim. <i>Referat, Zhur.</i> 1939, No. 11, 117-18. W. R. Henn.																									
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION 3300-17101010 100000 00 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100																									

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Acad. Sci., -c1948-.

"A New Method of the Absorbent Briquetting in the Production of the Oxyliquits
and Prospects of their Use."

Kislod, No 3, 1944.

ANDREY, YURIY ANDREY VICH.

A handbook on blasting. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo stroit. lit-ry, 1947.
37 p. (49-14322)

TN279.A8

ASSONOV, V. A.

"Injurious Gasses Formed by Blasting in Underground Mining Workings."

(book), 1947.

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25528

Sovremennye Detoniruyushchie Shnury. U gol', 1948, No. 6, s. 33-34

SO: LETOPIS NO. 30, 1948

ASSONOV, V. A.

FA 16/49T101

USSR/Mining Methods
Explosives

Oct 48

"Increasing the Energy Concentration of Ammonites,"
V. A. Assonov, Ye. P. Maksimova, Inst of Mining,
Acad Sci USSR, 1 3/4 pp

"Gor Zhur" No 10

Report of experiments on ammonite explosions.
Density of charge was increased by pressing, thus
enabling depth of hole to be reduced.

16/49T101

ASSONOV, V. A.

Review of Docent P. Ia. Legostayev's, Cand. Tech. Sci., Article on "Electric
Blasting in Shaft Sinking."

Ugol' No 10, 1948.

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USSR/Mining Methods
Blasting

Nov 48

"A New Book on Blasting" $\frac{1}{2}$ p

"Ugol'" No 11 (272)

Favorable review of "Injurious Gases Formed by
Blasting in Underground Mining Workings" by V. A.
Assonov and B. D. Rossi. Published by Ugletek-
hizdat, Minvostokuglya, 1947.

14/49T98

ASSONOV, V.A., POPOV, T.T., PEYSAKHOVICH, G.I.

"The Construction of Warehouses and the Storage of Explosives"
Ugletekhizdat, 1949, 246 pp, 3,000 copies

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"The 'Maximum Balsting Charge' in Gas Filled Shafts."

Ugol', No 2, 1949.

CH

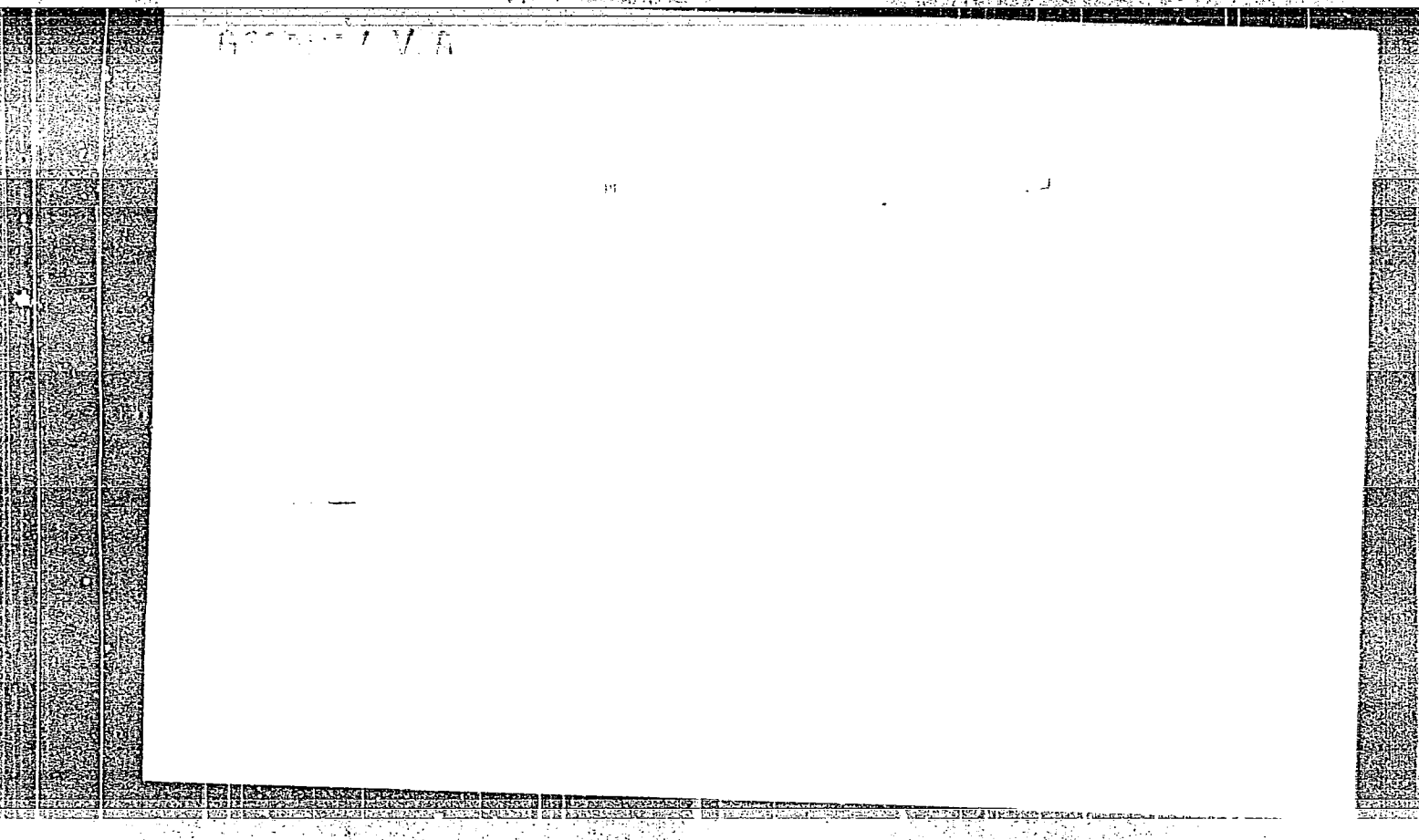
Permissible limits of moisture content of ammonium

24

nitrate explosives for blasting work. V. A. Assonov, *Gornyi Zhur.* 123, No. 7, 18(1949). The currently used permissible moisture content of not over 1.5% was established 20 years ago. Since then blasting operations have changed.
M. Huseh

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000102410017-5



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

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Expediency of using pressed ammonite. Gor. zhur. No. 7 1952.

SO: MLRA. October 1952.

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2. USSR (600)
4. Boring
7. Urgent tasks in the field of drilling and blasting work. Gor. zhur. no. 10, 1952
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

BUCHNEV, V.K.; ASSONOV, V.A., redaktor; SABITOV, A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor
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[Drilling and blasting work parameters in the practice of progressive
mine tunnelers] Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1954. 85 p. (MLRA 8:4)
(Mining engineering) (Blasting)

Assonov, V.A.
USSR/Miscellaneous -- Poison Gas Standards

FD-2635

Card 1/1 : Pub. 41-21/21

Author : Assonov, V. A. and Rossi, B. D.

Title : Development of norms and method of determining poison gases occurring during explosions

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. Tekh. Nauk 4, 159-160, Apr 1955

Abstract : Describes method developed for determining presence of poison gas and suggests norms for classification of toxicity. Investigations were conducted in various type. mines (copper, iron ore, coal, apatite). States that existing standard (of 1933) is outdated. Suggested standard was submitted to Committee on Standards for their consideration.

Submitted : March 20, 1955

MAGOYCHENKOV, Maksim Alekseyevich; ASSONOV, V.A., otvetstvennyy redaktor;
GRISHAYENKO, M.I., redaktor izdatel'stva; NADEINSKAYA, A.A.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Blasting in coal mines] Vzryvnye raboty v kamennougol'nykh shakhtakh.
Moskva, Ugletekhizdat. 1956. 142 p. (MIRA 10:3)
(Blasting)

123456789

POKROVSKIY, Georgiy Iosifovich, professor; FEDOROV, Il'ya Sergeyevich,
professor; ASSONOV, A., nauchnyy redaktor; GIMPEL'SON, A.Z.,
redaktor; GILSON, P.G., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Force of impact and explosion on the deformation area] Deistvie
udara i vzryva v deformiruemyykh sredakh. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
lit-ry po stroit.materialam, 1957. 275 p. (MIRA 10:11)
(Blast effect)

LUR'YE, Aron Isaakovich; ASSONOV, Y.A., otvetstvennyy red.; GRISHAYENKO,
M.I., red.ind-va; KUROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhn.red.; SABITOV, A., tekhn.
red.

[Electric detonation of charges] Elektricheskoe vzryvanie zaryadov.
Moskva, Ugletekhirdat, 1957. 289 p. (MIRA 11:3)
(Blasting)

ASSONOV, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Assortment of industrial explosives. Bezop. truda v prom. 1 no.4;
24-26 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)

(Explosives)

ASSONOV, V.A.; ROSSI, B.D.

Causes of poisonous gas formation during underground blasting
operations. Trudy Inst. gor. dela 4:114-122 '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Blasting) (Mine gases)

ASSONOV, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

New explosives and blasting supplies. Shakht.stroi.no.5:8-12
My '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(Blasting--Equipment and supplies) (Explosives)

4(6)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1902

USSR. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet

Spravochnik po promyshlennym vzryvchatym materialam (Handbook on Industrial Explosives) Moscow, Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 71 p. Errata slip inserted. 20,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: V.A. Assonov; Ed. of Publishing House: I.K. Khodakov; Tech. Ed.: S. Ya. Shklyar.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for persons working in the mining and building industries and other branches of the national economy.

COVERAGE: The book lists various types of industrial explosives (VV) and detonators (SV) all of which are designated as explosive materials (VM). The basic characteristics, main uses, and cost of various explosive materials are given. The book attempts to help consumers make a correct choice of explosives for use in blasting under various conditions. The book contains information on all explosive materials authorized by Gosgortekhnadzor for use in mining and in other branches of the national economy as of May 1, 1958. The explosive

Card 1/3

Handbook on Industrial Explosives

SOV/1902

materials which passed industrial tests but were not officially approved by Gosgortekhnadzor are listed with a special comment. Various packing procedures for each type of explosive are discussed in the introduction. No personalities are mentioned. No references are given.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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8-13-59

SERGEYEV, A.A., red.; ANPILOGOV, I.M., red.; ASSONOV, V.A., red.; BABAYANTS, N.A., red.; BABOKIN, I.A., red.; BALAMUTOV, A.D., red.; BOGORODSKIY, N.N., red.; BOLOMENKO, D.N., red.; BUCHNEV, V.K., red.; VAKHMINTSEV, G.S., red.; VORONKOV, A.K., red.; GARKALENKO, K.I., red.; GORBATOV, P.Ye., red.; GOLOVLEV, V.Ya., red.; DOKUCHAYEV, M.M., red.; DUBNOV, L.V., red.; YEVTEYEV, A.D., red.; YEREMENKO, Ye.K., red.; ZENIN, N.I., red.; KRIVONOGOV, K.K., red.; KUPALOV-YAROPOLK, I.K., red.; MATSYUK, V.G., red.; NIKOLAYEV, S.I., red.; ONISHCHUK, K.N., red.; PETROV, K.P., red.; PILYUGIN, B.A., red.; PLATONOVA, A.A., red.; POLESIN, Ya.L., red.; POKROVSKIY, L.A., red.; POMETUN, D.Ye., red.; POLYUSHKIN, A.Kh., red.; REYKHER, V.P., red.; SEDOV, N.A., red.; SIDORENKO, I.T., red.; FIDELLEV, A.A., red.; CHAKHMAKHCHEV, A.G., red.; CHEMODUROV, M.Ya., red.; SHUMAKOV, A.A., red.; YAREMENKO, N.Ye., red.; PARTSEVSKIY, V.N., red.izd-va; ATTOPOVICH, M.K., tekhn.red.

[Standard safety regulations for blasting operations] Edinye pravila bezopasnosti pri vzryvnykh rabotakh. Izd.2. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1958. 318 p. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet po nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniyem rabot v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru. (Mining engineering--Safety measures)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

1086

Assonov, Vasilii Andreyevich

Vzryvnyye raboty (Blasting Operations) 3d ed., rev. and enl. Moscow, Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 351 p. 20,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: Burmistrovich, Ye.L.; Ed. of Publishing House: Grishayenko, M.I.; Tech. Ed.: Sabitov, A.

PURPOSE: This textbook, which constitutes an independent, second part of the study program in drilling and blasting operations, is written for students in mining yuzes, or other technical institutes offering a course in blasting operations. It may also be used by engineering and technical personnel engaged in mining enterprises.

COVERAGE: Following a brief treatment of the history and theory of blasting, a detailed description of the types of industrial explosives, as well as the techniques and methods involved in their testing, detonation, disposal or storage, and transport is presented. The theory of blasting action in a solid medium, computation of charges, methods of detonation, etc. are also discussed.

Card 1/8

Blasting Operations

1086

The book contains 86 figures and 77 tables. There are 207 references of which 185 are Soviet, 9 English, 5 German, and 1 Czech.

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Novoye v sredstvakh i sposobakh vzryvaniya (New Developments in
Blasting Means and Methods). Moscow, Gosgortekhnizdat, 1962.
124 p. (Series: Vzryvnoye delo; Sbornik no. 48/5) Errata
slip inserted. 3000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye gornoye obshchestvo.

Ed. of Publishing House: A. Ya. Koston'yan; Tech. Eds.: L. I.
Minsker and G. M. Il'inskaya.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for mining engineers, workers
in scientific research and planning organizations, and also
for teachers and students of mining and technical schools.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles describes new blasting
means and methods, means of protecting electric detonators
from stray currents, and improved methods of short-delay
detonation.

Card 1/8

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1963. 260 p. (MIRA 16:12)

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ASSONOV, V.A. [deceased]; DEMCHUK, F.A.; KUZNETSOVA, D.S.

Determining the optimal length of sand and clay stemming
of boreholes. Vzryv. delo no.55/12:60-68 '64.

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